WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2 1886.

Anti-Republican Intrienes in France-American Resumes Prussian Citizenship-Native Parliament in Dublin-Powers Coercing Greece.

LONDON, Feb. 1.-The Press Association gives the following as the latest forecast of the new cabinet: Mr. Gladstone, first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer; Sir Farres Herschell, lord high chancellor; Sir William Vernon Harcourt, home secretary; Earl Granville, lord president of the council; Mr. H. C. H. Childers,

secretary for war.

The remainder are liable to alteration, but will probably be as follows: Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, oresident of the board of trade; Mr. A. J. Mundella, president of the local government board; Earl Spencer, secretary for foreign affairs; Earl Rosebery, secretary for the colonies; Earl Kimberley, secretary for India; Mr. J. Chamberlain, first lord of the admiralty, and Mr. J. Morley, chief secretary for Ireland.

It is understood that the queen objects to Mr. Morley because he is pledged to home rule.

Mr. Gladstone left London this morning in response to command of the queen. At the railway station he was greeted with cheers by the people gathered there, and smilingly bowed his acknowledgments. He will return to London to-night.

Arriving at Osborne, he received the personal command of the queen to form a cabinet. It is officially announced that Mr. Gladstone kissed the hands of her majesty on receiving her command.

on receiving her command.

Both houses of parliament met to-day and adjourned until Thursday, pending the

formation of a new cabinet.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The queen has summoned Lord Granville to Osborne for an

moned Lord Granville to Osborne for an audience to-day.

According to the forecast of the new ministry by the Dully News, varying somewhat with other speculations, Mr. Trevelyan will be president of the local government board; Mr. Mundella, president of the board of tradg; Earl Kimberly, foreign secretary; Earl Rosebery, colonial secretary; Earl Spencer, Indian secretary, and Viscount Hampden, ford privy seal. The News explains the queen's delay in summoning Mr. Gladstone by the fact that Lord Salisbury was instructed to make such an arrangement with Mr. Gladstonens if he had succeeded would have precluded the necessity of the queen summoning Mr. Gladstone, but that Lord Salisbury was unable to make a satisfactory arrangement.

PANAMA, Jan. 34.—One of the most dia-bolical plots ever planned to overthrow a government has just been discovered in Gustemala, the most thriving republic of Central America. It was a scheme to set fire to the Grand Hotel and the theater at a given time when there might be averaged. fire to the Grand Hotel and the theater at a given time, when there might be expected to be a full-house. In the panic that would certainly ensue the intention of the conspirators was to take possession of the barracks without any great risk to themselves. Then a prominent feature of the programme was to murder President Barrilla and his family, next to attack all foreigners, and finally to sack the city. Fortunately the plans of the conspirators were revealed in time to prevent what would have been a terrible tragedy, attended undoubtedly by great loss of life. The discovery of the plan led to the arrest of about fifty persons, including some colonels in the army, and they are now on trial.

POWERS CORRCING GREECE. Panis, Feb. 1.—The Temps states that France has not thus far joined the other powers in coercius Greece.

AMERICAN RESUMES PRUSSIAN CITIZENSHIP. Berlin, Feb. 1.—An American named Thiclemann has been readmitted to Prusian citizenship at Flensburg.

The government, after recording the case of the German-Americans—Jappen, Nickelsen, and Riewerts—who were ordered to leave the islant of Foehr, has finally decided to refuse their petition to be allowed to remain until April 1.

ANTI-REPUBLICAN INTRIGUES.

ANTI-REGILICAN INTRIGUES.

Paris, Feb. 1.—An exciting debate arose in the chamber of deputies to-day on the measures of Gen. Poulanger, minister of war, to repress political agitation in the army. Boulanger contended that the measures were necessary to provent anti-republican intrigues. Members of the right accused him of creating party dissension in the army. Ultimately a motion expressing approval of Gen. Boulanger's course was adopted—377 to 174.

A NATURE PARLIAMENT IN DUBLIN. A NATIVE PARLIAMENT IN DUBLIN.

A NATIFE PARLIAMENT IN DUBLIN.
DUBLIN, Feb. 1.—The Freeman's Journal states that it has reason to believe that Mr. Gladstone has agreed with Mr. Parnell to join forces in parliament for the passage of a bill which shall establish a native parliament in Dublin to deal with Irish affairs; the new legislature to be so constituted as to add to the present safeguards of the integrity of the empire and the rights of the crows.

Fr. Lores, Feb. 1.— Mr. Fox, the deposed speaker of the municipal house of delegates, in referring to the adjournment of the house on Friday night, and the subsequent election of another speaker and clerk, said yesterday of snother speaker and cierk, said yesierlay that he had done his duty in deciaring the house adjourned. True, the house was in disorder, but it was not on that account he had adjourned the meeting. It was because the members had voted to adjourn. The motion to adjourn fad been put to the house fairly and squarley. He had put both sides of the question, and if the majority wished to adjourn they should have voted so, Twice as many votees were heard on the aye side; as on the no side, and if he had not decided as he did he would have violated his oath of office and rendered himself liable to prosecution for abusing his high public trust. The house having been duly and legally adjourned the meeting which followed was not a legal meeting, and the election of Delegate Alc as speaker was not a legal election and he would be derelled in his duty as speaker if he allowed Mr. Alt to take the chair on Trueslay night next. He had heard that the police were to be there for the purpose of seating Alt, but if they were, they would find they had binnedered, for he intended to occupy the speaker's seat on Monday night if it cost blood. of another speaker and clerk, sald vesterday

McGregor Cottage-Grant Memorial. ALBANY, Feb. L.—In the assembly to-night a bill was introduced and ordered to a third reading, granting the consent of the state to the acquisition by the United States of Mount Electroger cottage, wherein Gen. Grant died, and ceding jurisdiction over the same.

Mr. Drexel desires to give the cottage where Cen. Grant passed his last bours to the general government as a memorial "to be kept sacred to the consecrated memories of the great event which took place within its hallowed walls."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 1.—When the house of representatives met to-day there was no quorum, as is usual on Mondays. A momber noved to issue speaker's warrants and areast the entire batch of absentees and bring them before the bar of the house. For two hours the question was detacted, when it was discovered that the plan could not be carried out without the sanction and signature of the speaker, who was among the delinquents.

Theater People Fined.
Cincinnari, Feb. 1.—Thirty-three members of the companies which performed last night at Heuck's two theaters appeared before Justice Sanderson to-day, plonded guilty, and were fined \$\frac{2}{2}\$ and costs each. As they were not arrested at the instance of the Law and Order League, it is hinted that the whole matter was arranged beforehand to prevent the assessment of heavier punishment.

CHARGETTS, N. C., Feb. L.—At Chester, S. C., Studsy night, while Sheriff Hood was in jail in the discharge of his duties he was stacked by three colored prisoners, who succeeded in getting the keys of the jail and a pistol away from the sheriff. A secute caused, in which the pistol dropped to the floor. The sheriff re-mined possession of the weapon, and shot one prisoner dead, after which the other two sur-tradited.

CONFUSION IN RICHMOND.

United States Supreme Court Decision Perplexes Virginia Statesmen -- Virginia and Tennessee Boundary Line-Legislative Proceedings-The Local Option Bill.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 1.-The news of the United States Supreme Court decision in the Virginia coupon cases reached here about the time of the adjournment of the house, and now Virginia legislators are at a loss to know what to say. A prominent state official said this evening that the legislature had now to come down to business. Coupons jumped from 36 to 46 this evening. The legislature has been advised to repeal all debt legislation and re-enact the Riddle-berger bills. Everything is in a state of con-fusion in Virginia's capital to-night as re-gards our financial standing.

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION. The senate this evening refused to con-firm the board of trustees of the Petersburg normal school, colored, appointed by the late board of ciucation. This college, it is claimed, has been badly managed, and a thorough investigation is asked for. VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE BOUNDARY LINE

In the senate to-day a resolution by Mr. Rhea was offered, giving the governor authority to have the boundary line between Virginia and Tennessee established. It is claimed this will give this state much valuable territory.
THE LOCAL OPTION BILL.

In the house of delegates to-day the local option bill was oxdered to its engressment. It authorizes the judges of county courts, upon the petition of one-fith of the popular vote cast at the previous election, to order a special election to determine whether liquor shall be sold within said county. All cities, as well as all distilleries, are excepted from the operation of the bill,

IN THE SENATE a resolution to put up telephone wires on the executive office was passed.

the executive office was passed.

The following bills were passed: To pay A. R. Greene, of Halifax, for defending coupon sults; repealing all game laws in Greenville, Sussex, and Dinwiddle; to require the appointment of school superintendents of Roanoke city, and to relieve W. G. Kilgore, of Wise county.

The committee on public institutions reported adversely to Senator McDonald's bill giving free books to free schools. There is, however, another similar but bourbon bill before them.

Senator Kofner introduced a bill to authorize the treasurer to readjust the claim

Senator Koner introduced a bil to au-thorize the treasurer to readjust the claim of the commonwealth against the sureties of the Plautiers and Merchants' Bank of Petersburg. The rules were suspended and the bill placed upon the calendar. IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES

IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES

The house agreed to senate amendment
to house bill appropriating \$70,000 to
wounded and disabled soldiers, and the bill
now goes to the governor.

A bill was introduced to protect public
school teachers from loss of salary by nonstrondance of rough. attendance of pupils.

Mr. Cardwell introduced a bill to au-

Mr. Cardwell introduced a bill to authorize the payment of interest on the registered bonds of the commonwealth for \$10,000 held by and standing in the name of the corporation styled "The Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States."

The effort to abolish the office of flour inspector has not yet shown much strength.

HOCKINGHAM'S NEW TREASURER. HARRISONBURG, VA., Feb. 1.—Peter W. Reherd this evening gave bond in the penalty of \$200,000 and was appointed county treasurer, vice S. R. Sterling, resigned. The books will now be examined and the true condition of Sterling's affairs ascertained.

REMAINS OF MRS. BAYARD. in Church Until the Funeral To-

The remains of the late Mrs. Bayard, who The remains of the late Mrs. Bayard, who died here Sunday morning, were taken to Wilmington, Del., at 4:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon for interment. The body was accompanied by the Secretary, his two daughters, and Mr. Bryan, private secretary to Mr. Bayard. The President and Miss Cieveland, Secretary and Mrs. Manning, Secretary and Mrs. Wiltney, and Secretary and Mrs. Endicott accompanied the friends to the train. Secretary Bayard is expected to return here Tuesday evening.

panied the friends to the train. Secretary Rayard is expected to return here Tuesday evening.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Feb. L.—The remains of Louisa Lee Bayard, wife of the Secretary of State, reached here at 7.10 to-inght. The Secretary, his four daughters, Sanator Gray, and George H. Bates accompanied the remains to this city. A large concourse of people awaited the arrival of the train, and as the Secretary alighted there was a hushed silence, which was not broken until he had taken his seat in a carriage. The cak casket inclosing the remains was removed to the hears and driven to Swedes Church. Secretary Rayard followed directly after the nineral carriage. The daughters, being unable to stand the ordeal further, were driven to the home of their aunt, Mrs. Dr. Vane. The casket was deposited in the church just where the remains of the beloved daughter were placed two weeks ago. It was almost buried in flowers wrought in wreaths, crosses, suchors, and a pillow, the latter the offering of Miss Cleveland. The remains will lie in the church until the funeral. Friends of the Smily are holding vigil to-night. The funeral will take place at 2p m. to-morrow. The services will be brief, and all the arrangements to the pallbearers the same as at Miss Bayard's funeral. Internet will be made in the family burial vault by the side of her daughter, wherein lie the ashes of the Secretary stather and mother and four children.

Great Fire at Grand Haven-Nearly a Mile of Flames.
Chicago, Feb. 1.—The Inter Ocean's Grand

Chicago, Feb. 1.—The Inter Ocean's Grand Haven, Mich., special says: The large freight house of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukes railroad is now on fire. The depot is threatened, and the elevator and new warshouse will probably ge, making nearly a mile of fismes. The steamers have withdrawn to places of safety.

LATER—11:25 n. m. The elevator is now entrely enveloped in flames together with the remainder of the warshouse, and nothing can save it. Lumber yards are just north of the fire, and if they catch, the entire northwestern part of the eity will be doomed. The damage will be very heavy. Twenty-tive or thirty-freight cars were destroyed. The company's books are safe. The excitement is intense, and the whole city is fighting the flames.

A Sensching Silvar Resolution.

A Searching Silver Resolution. Mr. Bland, of Missouri, introduced a pream-ble and resolution yesterday that was referred to the committee on colonge, weights and

to the committee on coinage, weights and measures, which calls upon the Secretary of the Treasury to inform this House by what authority of law the Treasury Department assumes to virtually suspend the colinare of aliver by hearding the money in the treasury after it is coined; and further to inform this House what amount of sliver dollars was in the treasury on the 4th of March last unrepresented by oustanding sliver certificates; what amount of sliver certificates was in circulation; what amount of such dollars is now in the treasury unrepresented by outstanding certificates, and what amount of such dollars is now to circulation; what amount of certificates is now in circulation; what amount of such dollars is now held in the treasury that can be applied to the payment of the inferest-bearing debt; also, what amount of the interest-bearing debt; also, what amount of the finterest-bearing debt; also, what amount of the finterest-bearing debt; also, what amount of the finterest-bearing debt; also, what means to the payment of sliver thereon and on other public dues.

At a meeting of the committee on labor of the House yesterday the committee of the the House yesterday the committee of the Letter Carriers' Association of the United States was beard. There were present delegates from New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Washington, and Col. J. F. Bates, which in charge of the free delivery department of the Postofile Department, appeared by invitation. Howard Dytch, of Philadelphia, was spokesmen of the carriers, and he said the carriers wanted to know if the eight hour law applied to letter carriers, it was explained that the bill now pending before the committee, and upon which a Eavorable report had been ordered, contemplates the extension of the eight hour law to the civil service and would cover the letter carriers. It was finally ordered that the birth carriers is was finally ordered that the almost Osmilliof the labor committee, should call upon Postmaster Goneral Vilasto-day and request that he obtain from the Attorney General an opinion as to the operation of the eight hour law in the matter of carriers.

OUR NEW YORK MEDLEY.

SHERMAN'S SILVER BILL AS A COMPRO-MISE MEASURE.

The Great State of Oregon-Gen. Custer's Widow Robbed-The President's Predicament-The Telephone Investigation-Alleged Undervaluations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 .- Ex-Comptroller of the Currency Cannon was seen to-day at the National Bank of the Republic, of which he is now vice president. He said: "My views are not changed at all. The question is a broad one. I have always felt that we were coining too many silver dollars. The people did not want them. That has been proven in many ways. Although the government has tried in every way to get the silver dollar into circulation, they have always come back into the treasury. The Sherman bill is a compromise between silver and the auti-silver men. It was not put forth as a sensation, but to call forth discussion. Very few politicians would have dared to offer a compromise bill. Senator Sherman's position is such as to enable him to do so without fear of sfeeting his political standing. I am not in favor of demonetizing silver, for it is of value for small transactions. France has made its silver coin of relative value with gold by its financial policy. In that country silver is usediargely, for many of its transactions are small. This is why the five-franc piece is more circulated than the silver dollar here. Such is the feeling of the people here that they prefer a paper currency, if it be only backed by bullion of a gold value or with a gold basis. The Sherman bill limits the bullion certificates, but makes none lower than \$10. When the discussion takes piace in Congress perhaps they may consider it advisable to have silver certificates of a lower denomination. I have no special opinion to give as to the advisability of such a measure. If there are no small bills the silver dollars will have to be used. Much as they may be distilled, silver certificates of a lower denomination. I have no special opinion to give as to the advisability of such a measure. If there are no small bills the silver dollars will have to the used. Much as they may be distilled, silver certificates receivable for taxes and customs, based on bullion at the gold rate of value, will aimost be on the par of legal tenders, although not actually so. They will pass current in all transactions. The only actual legal tenders are treasury notes, gold, and the standard silver dollar. As it now appears, the Sherman bill may have a tendency to harmonize the silver advocates and antagonisis. What the bill really intends to accomplish will be more fully developed as it proven in many ways. Although the gov-ernment has tried in every way to get the

THE GREAT STATE OF OREGON.

Ex-Senator Henry W. Corbett, of Oregon, said to-day. "The salmon in Columbia river will nearly disappear in a few years, unless great hatcheries are established by the government. Annually 507,000 cases or 29,000 tons of salmon, filling twenty-nine ships, are taken from the wonderful river, At \$3 a case the value of the annual catch is \$2,-985,000. Portland is the great shipping point. Up to December 1,201,000 tons of wheat, 12,000,000 pounds of wool, and 5,000,000 pounds of hops were shipped from that city." THE GREAT STATE OF OREGON.

that city.5
"Will Portland be injured by the branch "Will Portland be injured by the branch road to the sound?"

"No. It already has two roads centering there, tapping the rich valley of the Williamette for a distance of 375 miles south, near the Oregon and California line. The two rivers, Columbia and Willamette, form a junction at the city, and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company centers there also. A line of steamehips run to San Francisco. The vessels are as elegantly appointed in every respect as those that cross the ocean. These natural advantages will not permit the city to go down."

GEN. CUSTER'S WIDOW ROBBED. -Mrs. E. B. Custer, widow of the gallant Mrs. E. B. Custer, widow of the gallant Gen. Caster. Is living in this city at 14s Gen. Caster. Is living in this city at 14s Gen. Caster. Is living in this city at 14s gas she desired to send a message and called for a district messanger. Harry Cashman, aged 14, of 29 Allen street, and Isaac Londled, age 17, of 36 Essex street, both responded to the call, and after they had left the house Mrs. Custer missed a watch, which had been presented to her by Gen. Custer. She complained at the office of the company, and Detectives Dolan and Savaracool found the watch and arrested the boys. At Jefferson Market police court to-day Mrs. Custer refused to press the charge, and Justice Power discharged the accused.

ALLEGED UNDERVALUATIONS. this morning, "those concerned are taking a great deal of interest in regard to alleged undervaluations at the appraiser's office. This question of undervaluation is of vital interquestion of undervaluation is of vital inter-cet to honest importers. There should be a stop put to it; but my experience of twenty years has taught me that it is not an easy thing to accomplish. Maj. Gaeres and I are here keeping the Union informed of our progress, and finally laying whatever evidence we may obtain before the Senate investigating committee."

MRS, WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT on Saturday last sent her check for \$1,000 to Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., rector of St. Anu's Protestant Episcopal Church. The money is to be expended for the benefit of the ulssion to deaf mutes, in which that church is thereosted. church is interested.

THE PRESIDENT'S PREDICAMENT.

New York, Feb. 2, 2 A.M.—The Trilinne to-day, on "The President's Predicament," says:

It has dawned upon the mind of some of the President's fields, if not yet upon his mind, that he puts himself in a false and fatal position when he persists in blackening the mind, that he puts himself in a false and fatal position when he persists in blackening the mames of hundreds of faithful officials whom he has removed, because he is not manly enough to avow his desire to have the public service more largely filled by men of his own political faith. When the question was first raised the Tributarefused to believe that the President would take an attitude so unworthy of him, and so fatal to all his professions and promises. He knows and the country knows that out of about 709 removals or suspensions of holders of what are called presidential offices only a beggarly, indifferent proportion has been made for any other than partisan roasons. If he had the courage to avow his real reason the country would be strongly disposed to believe that hu was right in most cases, and, at any rate, sincere in all. It would reason that he had the best opportunity to know how far political sympathy was, in fact, necessary to the efficiency of the service in this or that office. It would concede that there ought to be a farge measure of confidence in him, that, even if mistaken is judgment, he was at least trying to do his duty faithfully. But the President pairs a different race on the whole matter by a retheal to tall the train.

** If a know, it is to be inferred, that he principles of civil service rotorm. For that reason, and no other, it will inevitably be thought, the President consents to place unmerited discredit upon officials who have served the public with rare intelligence and idedity. If hones in his own action, woulding stop to such himsiles? Prevident Cleveland.

vocable.

Of "THE TELEPHONE INVESTIGATION,"
the Tribune says:

The Home of Representatives has acted without deliberation in ordering an investigation of the telephone scandal. For resolution passed by unanilmons consean does not meet the requirements of the case. It provides for an inquiry respecting expenditure on the part of the government relative to the rights of the Bolland Fan-Electric companies. These expenditures have been trival, and the committee to which the subject has been reforced will not find it practicable to pusses the investigation outside the limits of the Department of distile. Undoubtedly Mr. Hanback, who brought the question before the Home, included to propose a full and searching inquiry, but he was hampered by points of order raised by Democratic members, and capecially by the strenuous opposition offered by Mr. Dunu, of Arkansas, who was so indiscreet as to invelide against making the records of the Homes" a vehicle to cart standers before the country." The resolution does not furnish ground for an adequate investigation. Either its scope should be empawered to take up the scandal and go to the bottom of it instead of scretching at the surface and frittoring away time. " An inquiry that begins and ends with actual expenditures involved in a consideration of the rights of rival telephone companies by the Department of Justice will be a beggarly outcome. Nothing less than a thorough, far-reaching, exhaustive investigation will satisfy the country."

FERD, KING'S BOOKKEEPING.

More Discrepancies Found by the Twelfth Building Association-Very Peculiar Transactions.

The Twelfth Building Association Georgetown, which has been reduced by canceling of stock and withdrawals to some thirty-three shares, and is wind-ing up its affairs is coming out of the financial confusion which has befallen several of the Georgetown associations in a better condition than any of the others, although there has been found in the books culiar transactions requiring explana-

tion, otherwise they reflect seriously upon the secretary.

At the adjourned meeting held at Goddard's Hall last evening Albert Miller, president, and Robert Frey, secretary, most of the stockholders were present.

Mr. Leetch, before any business had been transacted, said he thought it was due the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN to thank it for its fair and honest reports. They had done the best possible from the data at hand, and while a few inaccuracies had crept in, still, in the main, the reports were correct, and the thanks of the association were due to that paper for its full and impartial reports.

Mr. Leetch stated that an explanation of the case of Mary E. Hershey could be satisfactorily made, and the money supposed to have been improperly paid would be shown to be a correct wansaction. In 1877-78, during the early days of the existence of the association, it was the custom of the secretary to make monthly statements instead of a full record of the books. These, on presentation to the board of directors, would be confirmed and the money placed in the bank. By this system it was shown that William Clabaugh, under date of Dec. 11, 1878, gave his check for \$504.48, the amount in dispute, which was credited on the books and added with the assets. If the books of the old system, he said, had been turned over to the finance committee with those in use since the charge was made much of the trouble and feeling which had arisen would never have existed. The report showed \$3,185.88, which he believed a bona fide indebtedness to the association. He believed that every one acknowledge their accounts, embraced in this indebtedness, as correct, so that, if they could settle up upon a constitutional basis, there would be enough to pay every stockholder dollar for dollar. That little association, starting with 1,030 shares, had, under the same expenses as the others, paid every stockholder Sper cent, to Oct, it has and let them draw out dollar for dollar, and the committee recommended the settling up, which could be done without much trouble. He wished to say, further, that he had received a note from Ferdinant King, who was evidently not able to attend to business, in which he stated that he was almost unable to see, but that he would attend to the correctness of the books, but when an officer altered the books after a report had been submitted then he became responsible for the charges, and not the committee. He exonerated the transurer, referring only to those who had done so. He stood by his report and did not fear his reputation in that community as to making false statements.

Mr. Leetch line took up the Lumsden

loans. The stock book further showed that this certified stock had been used as security for loans of \$700 (twice), \$144, and \$000, and which the Twelfth was told was all paid up. He had been informed that Lumsden was in the city, and when inquired of stated that he had had 100 shares in the Twelfth, and no more, so, the speaker said, the re-maining shares had been floating about anywhere. He wished to know how the anywhere. He wished to know how the committee could have reported otherwise than they had, and, turning to Mr. Berry, asked if they could have done differently. Mr. Berry said that he was not a member of that association, but it looked to him as if the bogus stock had been running through all the different associations.

the begus stock and been running through all the different associations.

"How much stock was Lumsten paying on?" asked Mr. Meintyre.

"One hundred shares," answered Mr. Leetch. "He has come on from New York in regard to the matter, and while I have not seen him I have been informed that he did not authorize the taking out of any stock in his name beyond the 100 shares. I suggest that we settle up and close."

Mr. Meintyre wanted to know if no steps were to be taken to punish those who had perpetrated the fraud upon the association.

Mr. Leetch said he had not anything to do with that.

mr. Leetch said he had not anything to do with that.

"Did you find any alterations in my books" asked Treasurer Frey.

Mr. Leetch said that he would willingly state that they made their reports from Mr. Frey's books, and at any time when any error was found, the treasurer straightened it up and the account was made correct.

Mr. McIntyre wished to know something about the account of Rev. J. T. Murray, which was another peculiar transaction.

Mr. Leetch said the committee had looked into that account. The books showed Mr. Murray to have paid no dues for a long time, and that he was in arrears to the amount of \$133 on his stock, and he wrote to the gentleman inquiring about it. Mr. Murray had come from Baltimore and submitted his checks, showing that he had paid his dues, and with his last receipt received a note from Ferdinand King stating that the stock was "O. K." and worth \$131.

"Yes, and that thue he was tolling us we would get about \$68," interrupted Mr. McIntyre.

"The stock book shows." continued Mr.

"The stock book shows," continued Mr. Leeten, "that Mr. Murray paid no dues from 1883 to 1885, and is a delinquent to the extent of \$133."

rom 1885 to 1885, and is a definquent to the extent of \$193."

Inquiry was made if these payments to the secretary released Mr. Murray's liability to the association.

Mr. Leetch said that the money had not been paid to the proper officer and he had informed Mr. Murray of the mistake, and that the payment did not release him.

"The stock book shows," said Mr. Mc-Intyre, who was looking over it, "that Ferdinand King has out \$1,074, and I want to know what security the association has for that money."

to know what security the association has for that money."

"None at all." answered Mr. Leotch.

"How is it," said Mr. Melatyre, "that our officers can permit anything of that kind? When I got money out I was required to give security, and I wish to know why this favoritism was allowed."

No one seemed able to furnish the information required.

The question of settlement and the discrepancies in the Lumsden and Murray accounts were further discussed, but no decided action taken on the latter. It was concluded that all persons desirous of settling with the association should be permitted to do so.

Local Maryland Democrats.

ng last night at their new rooms in the Post

THE PUBLIC LAND LAW.

Important Revision as Proposed by the Senate Public Lands Committee. The public lands committee of the Senate esterday reconsidered its bill making a re vision of the general land laws, and, having Dolph to report it to the Senate. It is acreport. The bill repeals the pre-emption and timber culture laws outright, but saves and allows to be perfected all valid claims under these laws heretofore initi-ated. Farties who have made filings under

calms under these laws heretofore intiated. Parties who have made filings under
the homestead law are allowed to make another homestead entry. Outstanding certificates of deposit on account of surveys
already issued are receivable for cash, except for fees and commissions. Homesteal
rights cover 160 acres of Isnd at the minimum price of \$1.32 per acre, or eighty acres
of land within railroad limits at \$2.25 per
acre. Where the claimant was a solder
and selected land of the latter class he was
pessuitted to locate an additional tract of
eighty acres, and the land office originally
held that he could assign this latter right.

The bill restores the original condition of
things so far as rights are concerned, and
assignees are permitted to locate the "additional homesteads." The desert land
provisions are extended to include Colorado.
The right to take up land under it is restricted to bonn fide citizens of the United
States. The smount to be taken by any one
claimant is not to exceed 320 acres, and
only after five years' continuous residence.

The right of homestead cutry is extended
to figunise over 18 years of age. Additional
regulations to prevent frauds are provided.
The commissioner of the general land orface is authorized when it shall appear upon
the face of the papers that a clerical error
has been made to suspend entries until the
error is corrected, and, if after final proof
and before patent issues, to lay the matter
before the Attorney General. There is a
provision that when two years shall have
elapsed from the issurance of
the receiver's receipts without
any contest or any claim from any
quarter that there has been fraud, patent
shall issue. It is provided that all suits to
evict and to annul patents heretofore issued shall be brought within five years of
the passage of the bill. The bill provides
that no public lands not heretofore offered
for sele, except abandomed military and isolated and disconnencede tracts, shall be offered at public sale or sold at private entry.
The co

NAVIGATION REOPENED.

The Citizens' Action Taken None Too Soon to Save a Block and Flood. Capt. L. A. Littlefield was out with the tug E. D. Hartley yesterday. The river was blocked up from the Long bridge up as far as Easby's Point. On other side of the river was a solid mass of ice about six or seven inches thick. The channel way, about 300 feet wide, that was opened up Saturday, was closed again on Sunday by drift ice. The Hartley went to work yesterday and opened it up. To-day the Hartley will commence work on the Virginia side as far up as the Aqueduct bridge. The Ice on up as the Aqueduct bridge. The lee on the Virginia side is solid. There is no ice on the Washington side from the Long bridge to Georgetown, or as far down the river as the eye can reach. The current was so strong yesterday that it was difficult to manage the boat. A full head of steam had to be kept up in order to keep the boat in the channel way. The Hartley was assisted by the tug Christiana Baird, belonging to the dredges Atlantic and Alaska. The citizeus engaged in the work say that they were not any too soon in breaking up the lee. If the work had not been begun as quickly as it was there would have been a tremendous flood. The gower-group and amplified the season of the lee was in a call and a season of the lee was in a call and a season of the lee was the full current indicated the season of the long bridge. Five barges arrived semiliar as the coal wharves from Alexandria, where they have been since the river was frozen up. The New York steamer also arrived, and also several oyster pungles.

The river yesterday morning reached the

The river yesterday morning reached the top of the steamboat wharves, but toward evening it receded. The ferry boats did good work in breaking up the ice. They are now making regular trips. The Norfolk boats will not begin their trips until the river is free of ice.

A Pistol Carried in a Vest Pocket Ex-

plodes With Probably Fatal Effect. Everett Jones, colored, and his wife leave their home in alley near Twenty-sixth and I streets every morning together, he to go to the gas house, where he is employed, and she to her service place at 2020 G street. Lately Jones has been stopping at his wife's place, making the fires for her. Such was the case yesterday morning. Jones went to the cellar to get coal, and in alling the hod his platol, which was in his left vest pocket, accidentally discharged and the ball entered his breast, inficting a mortal wound. Mrs. Catharine Forrest, who occupies the house, and her bourders heard the shot and the screams of the woman, and by the time they had gotten down stairs, Jones and his wife were gone. They were found at their home by Lieut. Guy and his officers. At first they told strange stories, but finally Jones confessed to the accident. He was afrais that he would be arrested for carrying concealed weapons. go to the gas house, where he is employed,

ing concealed weapons.

Drs. Suter and Kleinschmidt attended the wounded man, and found that the ball had entered his left lung. They entertain but little hope of his recovery.

Mr. Nichols, president of the Anti-Monopoly League, has written a letter to the House committee on coinage, saying that organization has appointed Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins to rep-resent it before the committee, and expression the views of the league on the silver question, Just when Mr. Hawkins will be heard has not yet been decided upon.

John F. Bridgett, for many years identified with the carriage-making business of this city, died at z o'clock this morning, aged 65 years.

JOTTINGS UNDER THE DOME.

Representative Reed yesterday offered a con-stitutional amendment extending the voting privilege to women.

Harry Spefford, son of Librarian Spefford, has been appointed clerk to the committee on foreign affairs, vice H. Conquest Clark, re-signed.

The chairman of the House committee on pensions has been authorized by the committee to call up the Mexican pension bill in the House at the first opportunity.

Representatives of the Stonemasons' Union of this city appeared before the House committee on labor resterday and submitted their charges against Architect Clark, of the capitol. Sepaico Call offered a resolution yesterday directing the committee on military affairs to report a bill exempting extinton soldiers from the examinations prescribed in the civil service law.

Representative Candler has introduced a

Representative Candler has introduced a bill to provide that the volume of paper currency outstanding, exclusive of gold and silver certificates, shall not fall below the amount now fixed by law. A bill to amend the Thurman act so as to compet the Pacific railroads to transmit the business of telegraph companies without any discrimination whatever has been introduced by Representative Anderson.

abscace of the assistant treasurer.

The House committee on territories yesterday heard Mr. G. W. Grayson, representing the receive and Mr. Bell. a Chewokee Indian, on the proposition to create the territory of dictahuma, and expressed general opposition to tredit. Their Bushrhead will appear before the

Expresentative Dunn's "free ship bill," to anaborize the surchase of foreign-built ships by enthesis of the United States for use in the foreign carrying trade, was discussed by the Home shipping committee restorday. The discussion, so far as it proceeded, indicated a division on party lines.

THE COUPON CASES CLOSED

COMPREHENSIVE DECISIONS BY THE

Virginia Must Receive Her Bond Coupens for Taxes and Other Dues to the Commonwealth-A Variety of Phases of the Question Passed Upon.

The Surreme Court of the United States yesterday rendered a decision in the case of William L. Royal against the state of Virginia. The plaintiff was convicted in the hustings court of Richmond of practicing law without a license. To the information be filed a plea setting forth that he had tendered to the deputy treasurer of Richmend one coupou for \$15 and \$10 in the United States treasury notes in payment of his license tax; that when he made said tender he demanded a certificate, stating that he had deposited said coupon and money, but the deputy treasurer refused to receive the coupon and refused to give him a certificate, because the act of Feb 7, 1884, forbade him to receive said license tax in coupons, and because the act of March 15, 1884, provides that all license taxes shall be paid in current money of the United States and not in coupons; that he thereupon made an affidavit setting forth these facts, and presented it to the commissioner of the revenue of Richmond and demanded of him a license, but the commissioner refused to issue to him theseses, and that he then accepted the employment of a client and practiced his profession. To this plea the commonwealth filed a general demarrer, which was sutained by the court, on the ground that Royal had no right to practice his profession after the tender of the coupon without first having obtained a license. Royal then pleaded not guilty, and a trial was had, resulting the second the state of the coupon without first having obtained a license. Royal then pleaded not guilty, and a trial was had, resulting the second of the coupon without and the second of the coupon without in the coupon without in the second of the coupon without in the coupon with the coupon without in the coupon without in the coupon with the coupon with the coupon without in the coupon with the coupo money, but the deputy treasurer refused to sion after the tender of the coupon without first having obtained a liceuse. Royal then pleaded not guilty, and a trial was had, resulting in a verdict finding him guilty and assessing his fine at \$30. The court, in rendering its judgment, held that section \$6 of chapter 14 of the code of Virginia of 1873, the acts of Feb. 7, 1884, and of March 15, 1884, are not repughant to section 10 of article 1 of the constitution of the United States.

Justice Matthews, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, said: "By the terms of the act of

Justice Matthews, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, said: "By the terms of the act of March 30, 1871, the coupons tendered in this case were made receivable for all taxes, debts, dues, and demands due the state, and this stipulation, as has been repeatedly decided by the court of appeals of Virginia and by this court, constituted a contract between the coupon-holder and the state of Virginia, the obligation of which the state was forbidden to impair by the constitution of the United States, and any law of the state which would have that effect, if enforced, is thereby annulled and made void. "What charges, or, as they are called in the statutes, assessments, made by law as the statutes, assessments, made by law as conditions precedent to obtaining licenses for pursuing a business orporofession, are included within the meaning of the words taxes, debts, dues, and demands due the state, as used in the act of March 30, 1871, does not seem to admit of reasonable doubt. In Clarke against Tyler it was adjudged by the court of appeals of Virginia that a fine imposed for a violation of law could be discharged under this provision in coupons in lieu of money. So that, upon the authority of that case, the very fine imposed by the hustings court of Richmond upon the plaintiff in error for practicing law without a license may lawfully be paid and discharged in the very coupons which were tendered in payment of the license itself and refused. Surely such an anomaly cannot be justified or admitted."

The payment required as a preliminary to the license, he held, is in the nature of a law, and it is a due to the state. It is an occupation fax, for which the license is laid and collected as revenue, and not merely as incident to the general police power of the state. He quoted from Chief Justice Chase, in McGuire against the commonwealth, to show that the granting of a license must be regarded as nothing more than a mere form of imposing a tax. He maintained that the fact that the party complying with the statutory conditions is entitled as of right to the license is conclusive that the payment is a tax laid for revenue, and not for purposes of regulation.

"We think it," the court says, "entirely clear, both from the nature of the case and upon authority, that the payments were demandable by the state for the license applied for by the plaintiff, are taxes within the statutes, assessments, made by law as conditions precedent to obtaining licenses

upon authority, that the payments were demandable by the state for the Because ap-plied for by the plaintiff, are taxes within the meaning of the act of March 30, 1871, in discharge of which coupons were re-ceivable by its terms, and that the plaintiff

in discharge of which coupons were receivable by its terms, and that the plaintifi
must be regarded, after making the tender
alleged, in the same situation in Inw as if
he had tendered gold or silver coin, or other
lewful money of the United States.

"In the present case the plaintiff has
been prevented from obtaining a license to
practice his profession, in violation of his
rights under the constitution of the United
States. To punish him for practicing it
without a license thus withheld, is equally
a denial of his rights under the constitution
of the United States, and the law under the
authority of which this is attempted must,
on that account, and in his case, he regarded as null and void. The judgment of
the court of appeals of Virginia is accordingly reversed, and the cause is remanded
with directions to take further proceedings
therein in accordance with law, and in conformity with this opinion."

Auchter coupon case decided was that of
Robert P. Barry against E. G. Edmunds,
treasurer of Fauquier county, Va. This
was an action of trespess brought by the
plaintiff in the circuit court of the United
States for the eastern district of Virginia.
In his deciaration he sets forth that he leudered coupons in payment of his taxes,
which were refused, and that the defendant

dered coupons in payment of his taxes which were refused, and that the defendan which were refused, and that the defendant levied on his property in order to compel him to psy his taxes in another medium. The defendant filed a plea to the jurisdiction of the circuit court, alleging that, as the plaintiff and defendant were both citizens of the state of Virginia, the courts of that state had exclusive jurisdiction of the alteged cause of action. The vircuit court held that it was without jurisdiction, for the reason that the amount of taxes due was less than \$100 and the property selzed was worth less than \$200. This writ of error was brought to review that judgement. error was brought to review that judgement.

was worth less than \$200. This writ of error was brought to review that judgement. Judgment reversed.

William H. Sands vs. E. G. Edmunds, treasurer of Fanquier county, was also decided. Sands tendered to Edmunds, in payment of his license tax as an attorney at a tax, a coupon for \$15 cut from a bond issued under the act of March 30, 1871. The defendant refused to receive the coupon of the ground that the acts of Feb. 7, 1884, and March 15, 1884, require all license taxes to be paid in money only, and not in coupons. The plaintiff prayed that a mandamus usis be issued commanding Edmunds to show cause why a percaptory mandamus should not issue commanding him to receive the coupon. The writ was denied by the circuit court of Fauquier county, and, on application to the supreme court of appeals of Virginia, that judgment was affirmed by a refusal to allow an appeal. To reverse that udgment this writ of error is prosecuted. Justice Matthews, in delivering the opinion of the court, held that the right of the plaintiff to pay his license in coupons is affirmed by the opinion in the case of Royal vs. the State of Virginia, and his remedy to have them received for verification and to recover back the money paid for his license is secured to him by the terms of the act of Jan. 4, 1882, which for such purposes was upheld by this court as valid enactment in Anton Virginia valid enactment in Anton Virginia. terms of the act of Jan. 4, 1882, which for such purposes was upfield by this court as a valid enactment in Antoni vs. Greenhow, and under the authority of these decisions the indgment of the supreme court of ap-peals of Virginia is reversed and the cause is remanded, with directions to take further proceeding according to law and in con-formity with this opinion.

In the case of R. B. Chaffin vs. William Taylor a decision was also rendered. Chaf-fin tendered to the defendant, who was treasurer of Heirico county, Va., in pay-ment of his state taxes due on his property situated in that county, tax-receivable con-

plaintiff then sued the defendant for trespass, and the defendant pleaded the acts of the legislature of Virginia commanding him to refuse said coupons and to levy notwithstanding such tender. The circuit court held that defense to be a good one. The plaintiff appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which held such state laws to be unconstitutional, and remanded the case to the circuit court with instructions to have it tried the defendant oftered a plea that the coupons had not been verified and identified according to the provisions of the act of Jan. 14, 1882, before said tender, and the plaintiff did not prepay his taxes before said tender in money, according to the provisions of the sectore said tender in money, according to the provisions of said act. The plaintiff objected to said plea being received for the reason that the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States precluded defendant from making it. The circuit court overruled that objection and gave judgment to the plaintiff. He then sued out a writ of error. Justice Matthews delivered the opinion of the court. He held that every question of law in the case had been covered by the former judgment of this court in the case, and that the proper action of the circuit court upon the mandate of this court would have been to have entered judgment in the pleadings in favor of the plaintiff and proceeded to an assessment of his damages. The judgmont of the lower court is reversed, and the case is remanded to that court with directions to take further proceedings in accordance with law in conformity with this opinion.

DEBT STATEMENT ANALYSIS.

An Hapert's Digest of the Monthly The following was sent by Maj. John M. Carson to the Philadelphia Record last

night:

According to the January statement the reduction in the public debt for the month was \$8,67,260, and for the seven months of the current decal year \$7,020,876 against \$1,000,000 for the corresponding seven months of the preceding fiscal year. The reduction for last month was in the current Pablities, and in the increased cash in the treasury. The interest-bearing debt has not been effected, and remains the tame as en Jan 1. The greater part of the Jahuary reduction was in the interest account, the limitities for which were reduced \$5,000,000. Silver certificates were redeemed during the month to the amount of \$5,000,000, and these two items mainly make the reduction reported. The bends called for redemption on \$60, 1 do not figure in the January statement. Of these bonds nearly \$5,000,000 were paid to day.

Compared with Jan 1, the gold fund shows a

reo. I do not figure in the January statement. Of these bonds acarly \$7,000,000 were paid to day.

Compared with Jan. I, the gold fund shows a loss of \$2,000,000, the total of that fond now footing up \$251,371,562, a gain of \$14,000,000 over Jan. I, 1885. There is an increase for the month of \$10,000,000 in outstanding gold certificates, reducing the not gold to \$150,000,000, against \$148,000,000 held on Jan. I. Compared with Feb. I, 1885, these sigures show a marked improvement, the net gold then held being only \$116,000,000.

The aliver fund shows an unusually large gain during the mouth. The number of silver deliars now held is over 169,000,000, which swelfed the net silver of \$3,400,000, which swelfed the net silver of \$1,200,000, which swelfed the net silver of hand by that amount. The number of silver dollars now held, not covered by certificates, is 79,217,775; an increase of nearly 7,000,000 since January I. Thus the treasury received the entire coinage for January, and nearly 2,000,000 in addition. The gain in fractional silver coins is over \$1,000,000, and as "lawful modey" was paid in exchange for the fractional coins thus returned to the treasury, the available cash is returned to the fractional silver coins thus returned to the treasury, the available cash is returned to the amount under the present method of keeping the accounts. Compared with Feb. I. 1883, there is a net increase of \$5,000,000, and about \$1,000,000 in national bank notes.

The available cash balance is reported as \$70,000,000, in allowing the recent interest of \$5,000,000, and about \$1,000,000 in national bank notes.

The available cash balance is reported as \$70,000,000 of fractional silver and minor coins, and about \$5,000,000 of of corroot interest. These several items are treated as liabilities under the new system of make the "lawful processor of \$1,000,000 in the one of \$10,000,000 in the one of \$100,000 of \$100,000 in the one of \$100,000 of \$100,000 of \$100,000 in the same of \$100,000 of \$100,000 of \$100,000 of \$100,000 of

Er would make the a Marry One i Glanco Compared with January, 1805, the receipts from revenue show a a decrease of less than \$40,000, and about the same decrease in receipts from intecdiaceous sources. The receipts for the month were less than \$2,000,000, and the expenditures were within \$2,000,000 of the receipts. The annexed fables rhow the receipts and expenditures for the seven months cuding Jan. 31, 1886 and 188, respectively.

Vision 3 and 188, respectively.

1880, 1881, 1883, 1883, 1884, 188 Totals......\$188,851,310 \$191,512,808

THE NEW BLIOU THEATER. A New Interior to Be Constructed -

Who Will Be in Charge. J. H. Anderson, who has been managing Robinson's Opera House in Cincinnati for Mr. Harris, the new lessee of Ford's Opera House, is in the city to take the position of resident manager of Harris's Bijou Theater, as the cozy little house on the corner of Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue will Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue will be known hereafter. He will be aided in the rejuvenation of the interior by John Rettig, the Cincinnati scenic artist, whose famous drep curtain for the musical festival gave him a national reputation. It is proposed to completely refit, refurnish, and redecorate the house. The contracts for papering, painting, gashiting, carpeting, draping of boxes, carpentering, and all work that can be done by local firms have been given out to District people. The appearance is to be so changed that no trace of the old interior is to be left. It is Mr. Harris's motto to have nothing cheap about his house but the prices. his houses but the prices.

The Garland Letter in the Senate. The answer of Attorney General Gariand to be resolution of the Senate calling for papers a the Duskin case was laid before the executive session yesterday. Mr. Edmunds moved that it be referred to the judiciary committee, from which the resolution originated, and that the committee be authorized to report upon the subject in open session. Mr. Butler objected to present consideration, and some delact consideration and some delact consideration and some delact consideration of this kind could carry the matter over icz a day under the rule, but the chair ruled that a single objection carried it over, and this chied the discussion for the day. During the progress, of the debate Mr. Hoar suggested that the subject belonged to the juri-diction of cumulities on privileges, and elections, but in this he was not sustained. ive session vesterday. Mr. Edmunds moved

Representative Gibson, of West Virginia, has stroduced a bill to classify labor and equalize say of employes under the government of the uited States. It provides for the appointment of a commission of three experienced persons in government employ to arrange and classify labor fitte grades, and subscitzes heads of departments and bureaus to make appointments and permotions without regard to the act known as the civil service commission.

A Y. M. C. A. Concert.

The cenert given hast evening under the suspices of the Young Men's thristian Association, to young men in the association parlors was well strended and highly appreciated by the young men. Prof. Thoc. Ligal's King, Mr. W. H. T. Jomor, and Prof. L. B. Spangol formished the instrumental music Mr. Geo. A. Prevnet and Mrs. E. H. Richards each gave a young loss, Each participant received hearty applains.

Hotel Arno.

Newly furnished and fitted up in palatial style; firefectass table; every comfort stud convenience; prices reasonable, and located in the best portion of the city.

Call and examine for yourselves without delay in order to obtain the best selection of apartments.

THE JAHRMARKT OPENED.

SENATOR SHERMAN DECLARES THE GERMAN FAIR A FACT.

Pleasant Ceremonies at the Inauguration of the Novel Enterprise by the Concordia Congregation-What is to be Seen Under the Opera House.

Light Infantry Armory last evening Hon. John Sherman met District Commissioner William B. Webb, in a dress suit, going in, and with a committee composed of some of the most prominent German residents descended the stairs leading to the armory. Here through a door was caught a glimpse of one of the most dazzling and unique entertainments ever seen in Washington. It was like a picture of a German village, where sweet beauties in gay costumes moved about under soft, mellow lights, which shed their radiance through parti-colored globes, the colors of which blended in a confusion of prismatic hues, heightening the effect of the scene, and making it look even gayer. Around the room were arranged booths, where everything in the shape of ornament and useful articles could be purchased. These booths were free from that conventional look that most fair booths have. The decorations were superb, and the colors were so nicely arranged that a speciator was nitraited to them, forgetting, for an instant, the danger that lurked behind—with bright ribbons and pleading eyes. Allwart the room ran streamers of every line until the celling was a mass of color.

In the center was a large flower booth, where farcinating Tyrolese arranged fragrant nosegays and boutomieres. Just to the right, in the line of booths on the north, was a real Egyptian bazaar, where rich rings and tapestries, exquisitely embroidered, hung from the racks, and dark, stately Cleopatras, in the robe of the country, invited you to inspect their wares and buy, which the average customer did.

Then between two realistic native scenes of German villages was a fountain which threw its spray high in the air, and where a "mock" turtle and two sheet-iron frogatime of the country, invited you to inspect their wares and buy, which the average customer did.

Then between two realistic native scenes of German village of some white substance, which looks as frigid as though it stood upon some ice foe in the Arctic regions. This will be inhabited to-night by natives, after the idea of Dr. Emil Bessels, who has spent some time in the north.

On a stand at the south end of the room a band of Suabian musiclana discovered. the most prominent German residents de-scended the stairs leading to the armory.

after the idea of Dr. Emil Bessels, who has spent some time in the north.

On a stand at the south end of the room a band of Suabian musicians discoursed. "Mikado" waitzes and "Black Hussar" polkas, to which the modest Lorraine maiden and stately Berlin belle kept time with foot and beseeching smiles.

At 8 o'clock, when the hall was crowded, and moving about was difficult, Rev. Louis Schneider, the pastor of Concordia Church, for the benefit of which the jahrmarkt is held, entered with Mr. Sherman, and Mr. John Vogt with Commissioner Webb. District Marshal Wilson, Robert Portner, Mr. Karr, Edwin Droop, Anton Eberle, Martin Hebner, Werner Koch, E. W. Koch, Geo. Breithbarth, W. G. Plant, ir., Col. W. G. Moore, Henry Klotz, Louis Kettler, and several other prominent citizens, some of whom knew what a jahrmarkt was, completed the group, and made their way to the south end of the hall, where Mr. Schneider commanded sileuce and described briefly the oblect of the fair. He would. Schneider commanded silence and described briefly the object of the fair. He would, however, leave the Hon. John Sherman, whose name rhymed with German, and whose sentiment was with the German, to

whose statuted and several on this, senator Sherman stepped forward on this,

Senator Sherman stepped forward on this, "Laguake as follows:

Ladies as follows:

Lad

charm to the home, whether a cabin or a paacc. This has produced the smal-impleing
misic of Hach, Mozar, Recthoren, and Wagnor.

Another trait of German Rise, Rimstrated by
Goothe, Schiller, and other great names in
German literature, by the earliest and latest
traditions of the German people, and the
declarations of Luther, is that this is a world
of pleasure and happiness, where mirth and
declarations of Luther, is that this is a world
of pleasure and happiness, where mirth and
declarations of Luther, is that this is a world
declarations of Luther, is that this is a world
of pleasure and happiness, where mirth and
declarations of Luther, is that this is a world
declaration of Luther, is that this is a world
declaration of Luther, is that find pleasure
that life should not be merely a sad and gloomy
search for happiness in a world to some, but a
life should not be merely a sad and gloomy
search for happiness in a world to some, but a
life should not be merely a sad and gloomy
search for happiness in a found with
the should not be merely a sad and gloomy
search for happiness in a found with
the should not be merely a sad and gloomy
search for happiness in a world to some,
but a first the state of the land will bewith
the bear in the should not be their part to make this plantantia.

I trust these trains of the furth and both
their part to make this lambure.

At the request of these hades and countemen
I now declare this marker open for business.

Dr. Schnieder then introduced Commissioner Webb, who, in his happlest voin,
spoke for about ten minutes. His bear
friends were termans, he said, and the
foundation of this great city was the result
of German settlement. The Germans first
settled on the site of the city, and called
their settlement Hamburg, which grew to
be Washington. Mr. Webb then hoped
that the jahrmarkt (which he pronounced
quite easily) would be a success.

The tamit hen performed some pretty
German airs, and the guesta were excented
to the dining room, where a cosmopolitan
assemblage of fair

The usual throng was present at the Hebrew fair last evening. It is not known whether the \$50 diamond breastpin was drawn from the Call and examine for yourselves without delay in order to obtain the best selection of apartments.

The Weather.

The Weather.

For Washington and vicinity—Fair weather, nearly stationary temperature, followed during Wednesday by colder weather.

Thermometric readings—3 a. m., 25,7°, 7 a. m., 24,8°, 11 a. m., 22,3°, 8 p. m., 24,9°, 17 p. m., 24,9°, 18 p. m., 24,9°, 19 p. m., 24,9°, 19 p. m., 24,9°, 10 p. m., 24